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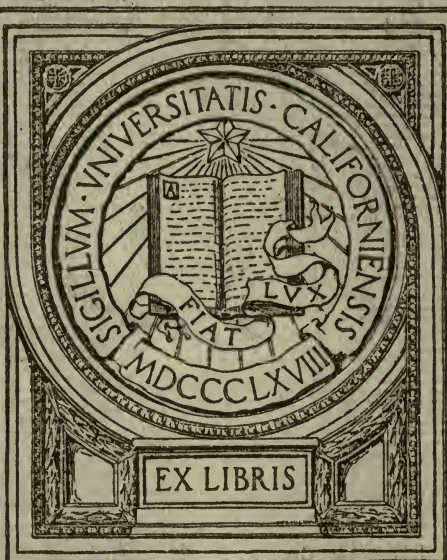
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# AN IDIOM A LESSON

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F. W. BALLER



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# AN IDIOM A LESSON

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## A SHORT COURSE IN ELEMENTARY CHINESE

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BY

F. W. BALLER

新

SECOND EDITION

PREPARED FOR  
THE CHINA INLAND MISSION

LONDON, PHILADELPHIA, TORONTO, MELBOURNE, SHANGHAI,

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W. W. BAKER

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## FOREWORD.

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The aim of this little book is to aid the new-comer who desires to speak 'Mandarin'—*the* language of China—to do so in as brief a time as possible. To this end thirty short Lessons, based on Idiom, form Part I; and a series of twenty Reading Lessons, designed to illustrate and supplement them, form Part II.

It may come as a surprise to those who have not looked into the matter, to learn that about thirty Idioms form the basis of most of the colloquial talk used by ordinary folk in speaking of common things. Whoever masters these Thirty Idioms is in possession of the principal forms of current speech.

Taking this as a foundation and a starting point, each Lesson deals with one Idiom. This is exhibited in eight idiomatic sentences, a translation of which is added at the end of the Lesson. Eight characters are given in each Lesson, making a total of 240. The sentences are composed of the characters which go with the Lesson, supplemented on occasion by those which have already occurred.

Each Lesson is to be memorized, and the sentences used as acquired: thus, without delay, speaking and reading proceed simultaneously. Learning thus *by sentences* in correct idiom ensures accurate speech. Four English sentences form part of each Lesson, in order to give facility in turning English into Chinese.

A person of ordinary ability should, if he apply himself, master a Lesson in a day, or a day and a half, and in a month or six weeks be able to converse freely within the limits imposed by the Vocabulary. If he follows on with the Reading Lessons in Part II he will find the door opened into twenty pathways of knowledge, along which he may wend his devious course as far as his inclination leads him. He will discover that by the time he has read these, he will have a nodding acquaintance with things Chinese, and find that the legendary terrors that invest the study of Chinese have vanished into thin air.

## FOREWORD.

The definitions of characters are as full as the scope of the book allows; other meanings may be acquired as knowledge of the language widens.

The sounds of all characters are given in two systems of Romanization—that of the China Inland Mission and that of Wade: the former above, the latter below. The one will be useful for those who reside in the North, the other for those who travel farther afield. The sounds are also given in National Script Symbols. A Review Exercise follows each six Lessons in Part I. These Exercises afford the student an opportunity of testing his progress; and also encourage him to persevere. From them he may learn that a large stock of words lying round loosely in the mind, is not so useful as a few idiomatic sentences which come readily to the tongue: 240 sentences cover a fairly wide field, and give access to many subjects.

SHANGHAI,

October 1920.

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## SECOND EDITION.

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The sale of the First Edition of 1,000 copies in four months may be taken as an indication that many more people are interested in Chinese than was formerly the case; and that this little book has met a real need.

A Translation of the Review Exercises and Reading Lessons has been added by request. See pp. 93-106.

January 1921.



# AN IDIOM A LESSON

## LESSON I. 課 一 第

(有 沒 有)

- |                 |            |                |            |                 |              |                  |                |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 8               | 7          | 6              | 5          | 4               | 3            | 2                | 1              |
| 他有錢沒有、有、我有筆沒有錢。 | 他有書沒有、他有書。 | 你有錢沒有書、他有書沒有錢。 | 他有書、有錢、有筆。 | 我沒有書、你沒有筆、他沒有錢。 | 他有筆、我有書、你有錢。 | 我沒有錢、你沒有錢、他有錢沒有。 | 我有錢、他有錢、你有錢沒有。 |

## VOCABULARY.

---

錢<sup>2</sup> *ch'ien* Money.

書<sup>1</sup> *shu* Books.

筆<sup>3</sup> *pih* } Pencil ; pen.  
*(pi)*

沒<sup>4</sup> *mu* } Negative used  
*mo* with 有.

有<sup>3</sup> *iu* } To have ; has.  
*yu* } There is—are,  
 was—were.

我<sup>3</sup> *o* } I  
*wo é*

你<sup>3</sup> *ni* Thou.

他<sup>1</sup> *ta* He ; him.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

---

1. I have money, he has money, have you any ?
2. I have no money, you have no money, has he any ?
3. He has pencils, I have books, you have money.
4. I have no books, you have no pencils, he has no money.
5. He has books, money (and) pencils.
6. You have money (but) no books ; he has books (but) no money.
7. Has he (any) books ? he has.
8. Has he (any) money ? he has. I have pencils (but) no money.

*Translate :—*

He has no pencils, no books, no money.

Have you any money ?

You have money.

If time and opportunity permit, the student is recommended to learn to write the characters that occur in these Lessons. See the Author's A. B. C. of Chinese Writing. Shanghai: The Mission Book Company ; and China Inland Mission.

LESSON II. 課 二 第

( 要 不 要 )

---

1 你要錢不要、不要、我有錢。

2 他要不要喫飯、他不要喫飯、他要說話。

3 我們的書你們要不要、不要。

4 不要喫我的飯。

5 他們要說話、你要說不要說。

6 他們有飯喫沒有、沒有、他們要喫你的。

7 你的書要不要、不要。

8 你們有飯沒有、有、我們不要喫你們的。

# VOCABULARY.

一 要<sup>1</sup> *iao yao* } To want; to wish.

一 喫<sup>1</sup> *ch'ih ch'ih* } To eat.

一 不<sup>1</sup> *puh pu* } A negative; no.

一 飯<sup>1</sup> *fan* } Food; cooked rice.

一 的<sup>1</sup> *tih ti* } Adjectival particle.

一 說<sup>1</sup> *shoh shuo* } To speak.

一 們<sup>2</sup> *men mên* } Sign of plural used in speaking of persons.

一 話<sup>1</sup> *hua* } Words.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. Do you want money or not? No, I have money.
2. Does he want to eat? No, he wants to talk.
3. Do you want our books? No.
4. Don't eat my food.
5. They want to speak; do you?
6. Have they food to eat? No, they want to eat yours.
7. Do you want your books or not? No.
8. Have you food? Yes, we do not want to eat yours.

Translate :—

He wishes to speak.

Our food, their books.

He doesn't want to eat; I do.

I do not want your money.

Note that the question is asked by inserting 不 between the verb repeated. Before a verb 不要 indicates prohibition—Do not; must not.



(... 麼 甚 是)

- 1 這是甚麼茶、這是我的茶。
- 2 那是甚麼碗、那是茶碗、這是飯碗。
- 3 這是甚麼人的茶碗、是他的。
- 4 這是甚麼人的飯、是我的。
- 5 那個人要不要這碗茶。
- 6 這是甚麼錢、他說是他的。
- 7 他說甚麼話。
- 8 這個錢是不是他的、不是、是我的。

# VOCABULARY.

𠬞 這<sup>4</sup> *chē* } This.  
𠬞 *ché*

𠬞 那<sup>4</sup> *na* } That. Read *na*<sup>3</sup>  
𠬞 Which? Who?

尸 是<sup>4</sup> *shī* } Is; was; were.  
尸 *shih* } Yes.

𠬞 人<sup>2</sup> *ren* } Man, person.  
𠬞 *jén*

𠬞 茶<sup>2</sup> *ch'a* Tea.

𠬞 個<sup>4</sup> *ko* } Numerary Ad-  
𠬞 *ké* } junct.

𠬞 碗<sup>3</sup> *uan* } Cup; basin.  
𠬞 *wan*

尸 甚<sup>4</sup> 麼<sup>3</sup> *shen-mo* What?  
𠬞

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. What tea is this? It is my tea.
2. What basin is that? That is a tea-cup; this is a rice basin.
3. Whose tea-cup is this? It is his.
4. Whose food is this? It is mine.
5. Does that person want this cup of tea?
6. What money is this? He says it is his.
7. What does he say?
8. Is this money his? No, it is mine.

*Translate :—*

This tea-cup.

That cup of tea.

Who is this?

What pencils do you want?

For a detailed account of the use of the Numerary Adjunct (printed N. A.) see the Author's Mandarin Primer, pp. 6, 7, 8.

LESSON IV. 課 四 第

( . . . 不 . . . 得 )

---

1 聽得見聽不見、聽不見。

2 看得見看不見、看得見。

3 他說話你聽得見聽不見、聽得見。

4 他現在來不來、他現在不來。

5 你來看看這個好碗。你看看、這是甚麼。

6 他說甚麼話、你聽得見聽不見、聽得見。

7 現在不要說話、我要聽他說話。

8 我們現在要看書、要看甚麼書、要看我的書。

# VOCABULARY.

ㄊㄩㄣˊ 聽<sup>1</sup> *ting* To hear.

ㄅㄚˋ 看<sup>4</sup> *k'an* To see.

ㄌㄞˊ 來<sup>2</sup> *lai* To come.

ㄉㄜˊ 得<sup>2</sup> *teh* } To obtain.  
ㄉㄜˊ *tê*

ㄐㄧㄢˋ 見<sup>1</sup> *chien* To perceive.

ㄅㄞˊ 好<sup>3</sup> *hao* Good.

ㄗㄞˊ 在<sup>4</sup> *tsai* At; in; on.

ㄒㄩㄢˋ 現<sup>1</sup> 在<sup>4</sup> *hsien-tsai* Now.  
ㄗㄞˊ

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. Can you hear or not? No.
2. Can you see? Yes.
3. Can you hear him speak? Yes.
4. Will he come now? He will not come at present.
5. Come and see this good cup. Look, what is this?
6. Can you hear what he says? Yes.
7. Don't speak just now, I want to hear him speak.
8. We must read now. What book shall we read? Read mine.

Translate:—

He cannot hear what I say.

He is now reading.

They are good people.

Will he come? No.



LESSON V. 課五第

( . . . 拿 . . . 把 )

1 把這壺水拿去、拿一碗茶來。

2 把這個錢拿去、把我的書拿來。

3 這是甚麼、這是一把水壺。

4 把這兩個碗拿去。

5 把這碗冷飯拿去、我不要喫。

6 把兩碗冷水拿來、把這個飯碗拿去。

7 把一壺水拿來。

8 把這個拿去、把兩碗茶拿來。

# VOCABULARY.

𠂇 把 <sup>3</sup> <i>pa</i>	Sign of Object. N. A.	一 一 <sup>2</sup> <i>ih</i> <i>i</i>	{ One.
厶 去 <sup>4</sup> <i>ch'ü</i>	To go.	𠂇 水 <sup>3</sup> <i>shui</i>	Water.
𠂇 拿 <sup>2</sup> <i>na</i>	To take—hold.	𠂇 冷 <sup>3</sup> <i>leng</i>	Cold.
匚 壺 <sup>2</sup> <i>hu</i>	A pot ; jug.	𠂇 拿 <sup>2</sup> 去 <sup>4</sup> <i>na-ch'ü</i>	To take away.
𠂇 兩 <sup>3</sup> <i>liang</i>	Two—rarely used as an abstract number.	𠂇 拿 <sup>2</sup> 來 <sup>2</sup> <i>na-lai</i>	To bring.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. Take away this jug of water ; bring a cup of tea.
2. Take away this money ; bring my books.
3. What is this ? This is a water jug.
4. Take away these two cups.
5. Take away this basin of cold rice ; I don't want to eat it.
6. Bring two cups of cold water ; take away this rice basin.
7. Bring a jug of water.
8. Take this away ; bring two cups of tea.

*Translate :—*

Give him two 'cash.'

Bring a pot of cold water.

Take this away.

Bring that man's book.

LESSON VI. 課 六 第

(... 就 ... 喫)

---

I 我喫了茶就來。

2 我現在把這個碗賣給你。

3 他寫好了這兩個字、就要去。

4 他說好了話就來見你。

5 我給他們買兩個茶碗。

6 你寫甚麼字、我寫筆字。他做甚麼、他喫飯。

7 他喫了飯就給他們兩個錢。

8 他說、你把我的書給我、他就給他。

# VOCABULARY.

卩 又	就 <sup>4</sup> <i>chiu</i>	Then ; indicates sequence.	力 了 <sup>3</sup> <i>liao</i>	Sign of Past Tense.
卩 𠂇	做 <sup>4</sup> <i>tso</i>	To do ; to make.	ㄣ 給 <sup>3</sup> <i>chih</i> } 一 𠂇 <i>kei</i> }	To give to. For ; to.
ㄣ 世	寫 <sup>3</sup> <i>hsie</i> } 𠂇 <i>hsieh</i> }	To write.	ㄣ 買 <sup>3</sup> <i>mai</i>	To buy.
卩 字 <sup>4</sup> <i>tsi</i> 𠂇 <i>tzü</i>	} A character ; a word.		ㄣ 賣 <sup>4</sup> <i>mai</i>	To sell.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. I will come when I have finished drinking tea.
2. I now sell you this basin.
3. He will go when he has finished writing these two characters.
4. When he has finished talking he will come to see you.
5. I bought two tea-cups for them.
6. What character are you writing? I am writing the 'pih' character. What is he doing? He is eating his food.
7. When he had finished his meal, he gave them two 'cash.'
8. He said, give me my book : he thereupon gave it to him.

Translate :—

I wish to sell you this pencil.

What is he doing? At present he is drinking tea.

Write this character 'liao' for me.

What do you want to buy?



## 練習一

那個人做買賣。他賣甚麼、他賣碗、書、筆。我現在去給你買兩個飯碗、一把水壺。我買好了就拿來給你。好不好。好。他們兩個人現在喫飯。我聽人說他們喫好了、就要去買兩把水壺、一個飯碗。他說好話、不做好人。他說話、你聽得見、聽不見。你說話我聽得見、他說話我聽不見。你來看他寫喫字、飯字、碗字。我沒有看見他的筆、我看見他的書。你把我的書拿給他。我給了他。他說、現在不要。他不要你不要、我不要、我有了。喫好了這碗茶、我就去給你買那個好茶碗。你們有錢沒有。我有一個錢、他有兩個錢。飯好了我們就喫、喫好了就喫碗茶。我的水壺他拿去了沒有。拿去了。他們拿甚麼去、他們拿一個飯碗、兩個茶碗去、你的書他們沒有拿去。喫了飯去不去、不去、現在去好不好、好、我們現在去。



LESSON VII. 課 七 第

( 少 多 . . . 幾 )

1 他有幾本書、他有五本。

2 這個買幾個錢、這個買十五個錢。

3 有多少人、有幾十個。

4 他買了幾個碗、他買了十幾個。

5 這本書買幾個錢、五十個錢。

6 他給你幾個錢、他給我十四個錢。

7 他們有多少碗、有五十幾個。

8 你把這十幾個錢給他

# VOCABULARY.

几 <sup>3</sup> *chi* How many?  
A few.

多 <sup>1</sup> *to* Much; many.

少 <sup>3</sup> *shao* Few; Less.

本 <sup>3</sup> *pen* } A root. N.A.  
*pên*

三 <sup>1</sup> *san* Three

呢 <sup>1</sup> *ni* Final interroga-  
tive particle.

四 <sup>4</sup> *sī* } Four.  
*szū*

五 <sup>3</sup> *u* } Five.  
*wu*

十 <sup>2</sup> *shih* } Ten.  
*shih*

多 <sup>1</sup> 少 <sup>3</sup> *to-shao* How  
much? how  
many?

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. How many books has he? He has five.
2. How much did this cost? This cost fifteen cash.
3. How many men are there? There are a few tens (i.e. something between twenty and 100).
4. How many cups did he buy? He bought between ten and twenty.
5. How much did this book cost? Fifty cash.
6. How many cash did he give you? He gave me fourteen cash.
7. How many basins have they? More than fifty.
8. Give him these ten odd cash.

*Translate:—*

This fifty-four cash is mine.

How many books do you want? Five.

He has fifty odd cash.

How many basins of rice has he eaten?

*Chi* 幾 is applied to a small number, *to-shao* 多少 to a larger one.



LESSON VIII. 課 八 第

( 裏 那 在 . . . 裏 這 在 )

- 1 我的東西在那裏呢、在這裏。
- 2 有四個人在這裏、有五個人在那裏。
- 3 他們的書在裏邊、不在這裏。
- 4 在這邊有十個表、在那邊有兩碗冷水。
- 5 沒有人在這裏。
- 6 他在不在這裏、不在這裏、是在東邊。
- 7 這是個好東西、是那裏買的。
- 8 他們在那邊說話、我聽不見。

# VOCABULARY.

ㄅ 裏<sup>3</sup> *li* Inside.

ㄅ 東<sup>1</sup> *tong* } East  
ㄣ *tung*

ㄣ 西<sup>1</sup> *hsi* West.

ㄅ 表<sup>3</sup> *piao* A watch.  
ㄣ

ㄅ 邊<sup>1</sup> *pian* The side. Forms  
ㄣ part of some ad-  
verbs of place.

ㄅ 東<sup>1</sup> 西<sup>1</sup> *tong-hsi* } Things.  
ㄣ *tung*

ㄅ 在<sup>1</sup> 這<sup>4</sup> 裏<sup>3</sup> *tsai-ch'ap-li* }  
ㄣ *chê* Here.

ㄅ 在<sup>4</sup> 那<sup>4</sup> 裏<sup>3</sup> *tsai-na-li* }  
ㄣ There.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. Where are my things? Here.
2. There are four men here, and five there.
3. Their books are inside, not here.
4. There are ten watches over here; two cups of cold water over there.
5. There is nobody here.
6. Is he here? He is not here, he is to the east (of us).
7. This is a good article. Where was it bought?
8. I can't hear them talking over there.

*Translate:—*

Where are his watches? They are not here.

What is this? It is a rice basin.

Where are they now? Over there.

What is he doing now? He is talking.

LESSON IX. 課 九 第

(... 麼 甚 爲)

1 他爲甚麼不來呢。

2 你爲甚麼不問先生呢。

3 錢先生爲甚麼給他那個表呢。

4 他對我說我送你這個小碗。

5 上那裏去、上西邊去。

6 這個筆字在不在書上、在書上。

7 他爲甚麼買小碗送他呢、大碗沒有了。

8 他爲甚麼不把那五本書拿來呢。

# VOCABULARY.

問<sup>4</sup> *uen wên* } To ask—for

對<sup>4</sup> *tui tei* } In address—  
'to'  
Correct.

上<sup>4</sup> *shang* } To go up—to  
On; in.

送<sup>4</sup> *song sung* } To take to or  
from. To give  
to.

大<sup>4</sup> *ta* } Great; large.

小<sup>3</sup> *hsiao* } Small.

先生<sup>1</sup> *siên-seng* } Sir;  
*hsien-shêng* } Mr.;  
Teacher.

爲甚麼<sup>4</sup> *wei-shên-mo* }  
*wei-shên-mo* }  
Why?

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. Why doesn't he come?
2. Why not ask the teacher?
3. Why did Mr. Chien give him that watch?
4. He said to me, I make you a present of this small cup.
5. Where are you going? To the West.
6. Is the character 'pîh' in the book? Yes.
7. Why did he buy a small basin and give to him? There were no large ones.
8. Why doesn't he bring those five books?

Translate:—

I said to him, Where are you going?

He asked me, Where is the large book?

Why doesn't he come here?

Why doesn't he take away those three small tea-cups?



LESSON X. 課 十 第

(... 要 他 問)

- 1 你去問他要甚麼、我去問他要錢。
- 2 這件事他能做不能做、我不曉得。
- 3 去問他們要那三本書。
- 4 這是一條大街。
- 5 他上那裏去、他上街買東西去了。
- 6 我說話、先生懂不懂、懂。
- 7 這是一件小事、那是一件大事。
- 8 先生現在能去不能去、現在不能去。

# VOCABULARY.

ㄅㄢˋ 懂<sup>3</sup> *tong tung* } To understand.

ㄅㄢˋ 條<sup>2</sup> *t'iao* A length. N.A.

ㄅㄢˋ 街<sup>1</sup> *kiai chieh* } A street.

ㄅㄢˋ 事<sup>4</sup> *shih* } Affairs.

ㄅㄢˋ 能<sup>2</sup> *neng neng* } Can ; ability.

ㄅㄢˋ 件<sup>4</sup> *chien* N. A.

ㄅㄢˋ 曉得<sup>3</sup> *hsiao-teh tē* } To know.

ㄅㄢˋ 問他<sup>4</sup> 要<sup>4</sup> *uen-t'a-iao yao* } To ask a person for.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. What are you going to ask him for? I am going to ask him for money.
2. Can he manage this affair? I don't know.
3. Go and ask them for those books.
4. This is a main street.
5. Where has he gone? He has gone to the street to buy things.
6. When I speak do you understand? Yes.
7. This is an unimportant matter ; that is an important affair.
8. Can you go now? I cannot go at present.

*Translate :—*

This street is large, that one is small.

How many people are there in the street?

He can trade, (but) he cannot write.

He is buying things on the street.

*Chi-tao* 知道 usually takes the place of 曉得 in the North.

# LESSON XI. 課 一 十 第

( 的 . . . . 穿 )

---

1 在這裏有兩件衣服、你要那一件、我要那件長的。

2 我要買幾條手巾、要買好的、我可以買三條。

3 他有長的、也有短的、買長的可以不可以、可以。

4 穿衣服要穿好的。

5 要買幾件衣服、要買三件。

6 他們送我兩把壺、一把大的、一把小的。

7 在這裏有書、先生要幾本、要五本、兩本小的、三本大的。

8 他上去我在這裏、他下來我不在這裏。

# VOCABULARY.

𠂇 長<sup>2</sup> *ch'ang* Long.

𠂇 短<sup>3</sup> *tuān* Short.

𠂇 也<sup>3</sup> *ie yeh* } Also; and.

𠂇 下<sup>4</sup> *hsia* To go down.

𠂇 穿<sup>1</sup> *ch'uan* To wear.

𠂇 手<sup>3</sup> 巾<sup>1</sup> *sheo-chin shou* } Towel; hand-kerchief.

𠂇 可<sup>3</sup> 以<sup>3</sup> *k'o-i k'ê* } May; can; will.

𠂇 衣<sup>1</sup> 服<sup>2</sup> *i-fuh fu* } Clothes.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. There are two garments here; which one do you want? I want the long one.
2. I want to buy a few towels—good ones. I will buy three.
3. He has long ones and also short ones. How will it do to buy a long one? Quite all right.
4. In wearing clothes you should wear good ones.
5. How many garments do you want to buy? Three.
6. They made me a present of two pots; a large one and a small one.
7. There are books here; how many do you want? I want five copies, two small and three large.
8. I was here when he went up, not when he came down.

*Translate:—*

Make him a present of the small one.  
This long towel is a good one.  
How many watches have they?  
Ten, five large and five small.  
This short garment is bad.

*K'o-i* 可以 is the equivalent of such English expressions as, That will do; all right; or any phrase that expresses acquiescence. *I* 以 is not infrequently omitted for the sake of euphony.



LESSON XII. 課二十第

(要 還 . . . 有 還)

1 還要魚不要、還要六條大的。

2 你還有錢沒有、還有七十個。

3 我還要一碗飯、兩碗菜。

4 他還要上店買幾件東西。

5 還要不要、還要。

6 你去叫他來、我還要對他說話。

7 在這裏還有幾條手巾、還有二十六條。

8 叫他把那兩本大書拿來。

# VOCABULARY.

厂 <sup>hai</sup>  
 还 <sup>han</sup> } More ; still.  
 还 <sup>huan</sup> } Read *huan*.  
 还 <sup>huan</sup> } To give back.

几 <sup>rī</sup>  
 二 <sup>ēr</sup> } Two

六 <sup>luh</sup>  
 六 <sup>liu</sup> } Six.

七 <sup>ch'ih</sup>  
 七 <sup>ch'i</sup> } Seven.

叫 <sup>chiao</sup>  
 叫 <sup>chiao</sup> } To tell ; to  
 叫 <sup>chiao</sup> } called ; named.

店 <sup>tien</sup>  
 店 <sup>tien</sup> } Shop ; inn.

菜 <sup>ts'ai</sup>  
 菜 <sup>ts'ai</sup> } Vegetables.

魚 <sup>ü</sup>  
 魚 <sup>yü</sup> } Fish.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. Do you want any more fish ? I want six more large ones.
2. Have you any more money ? I still have seventy cash.
3. I want one more basin of rice, and two more basins of vegetables.
4. He still wants to go to the shop and buy a few things.
5. Do you want any more ? Yes.
6. Go and call him ; I want to say something else to him.
7. How many more towels are there here ? There are still twenty-six.
8. Tell him to bring those two large books here.

*Translate :—*

Tell him to come up.

Has he anything else ? He still has 26 fish ; 32 towels ; 17 garments ; 5 pots.

Have you any more long ones ? Yes.

Have you any more short ones ? No, I have seven large ones.

## 練習二

有兩個人寫字、寫好了就上街去。這兩個人是甚麼人呢、一個是錢先生、一個是魚先生。他們爲甚麼上街呢、魚先生有件小事、也要買筆寫字。錢先生也有事、他也要看看店裏的東西。魚先生問錢先生說、現在能去不能去、說能去。也問他說、你要買甚麼、說我要買三條手巾、兩條長的一條短的、也要買幾件衣服、五個碗、四個大的一個小的。魚先生說好、我也要買幾件東西送人、也要買兩本書、我們可以上那個店去買呢。錢先生問魚先生說、在這條街上有好店沒有、你曉得不曉得、我曉得、這條街上沒有好店、我們可以上西邊去看看。兩個人就上西邊去了。在街東看見一個大店、裏邊有茶碗、有飯碗、有表、也有幾十條好手巾。錢先生對魚先生說、你有錢沒有、說有、不多、你有多少呢。錢先生說、我有七十六個、你還有沒有、說我還有六十幾個。錢先生說、你的錢不多、我的錢也少、我們問人要幾十個、好不好、說不好、我們還要上那邊去、這邊不能買甚麼。兩個人就上東邊去了。你們看這兩個人做事好不好、他們是能人不是能人呢。





LESSON XIII. 課三十第

(月 某 . . . 年 某)

- 1 今年冷、明年不曉得冷不冷。
- 2 他說、明年正月來。
- 3 我今天不能去、我明天能去。
- 4 他天天寫字、他今天還要寫。
- 5 這是今年三月買的。
- 6 他們年年來、明年也要來。
- 7 做那個東西要兩個月。
- 8 這是那一年買的、是今年買的。

# VOCABULARY.

天 <sup>1</sup> <i>t'ien</i>	A day.	正 <sup>1</sup> <i>cheng</i>	The 1st moon.
马	Heaven.	正 <sup>4</sup>	Read <i>cheng</i> <sup>4</sup> Upright.
月 <sup>4</sup> <i>üeh</i>	} A month; a	年 <sup>2</sup> <i>chin-nien</i>	This year.
月 <sup>4</sup> <i>yüeh</i>		年 <sup>2</sup>	
年 <sup>2</sup> <i>nien</i>	A year.	明 <sup>2</sup> <i>ming-nien</i>	Next year.
今 <sup>1</sup> <i>chin</i>	Now.		
明 <sup>2</sup> <i>ming</i>	Clear.		

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. It is cold this year; no one knows whether it will be cold next year or not.
2. He says he will come next year in the 1st month.
3. I cannot go to-day; I can go to-morrow.
4. He writes every day; he will go on writing to-day.
5. This was bought in the 3rd month of this year.
6. They come every year (and) will come next year.
7. It will take two months to make that article.
8. In what year was this bought? It was bought this year.

Translate:—

He comes every year in the 3rd moon.

He will not go this year, he will go next year.

I will write to-day (but) not to-morrow.

How much money did he want to-day?

*Pen* 本 is used with *üeh* 月 and *nien* 年 in the sense of 'This'.

*Chin* 今 and *ming* 明 also precede *t'ien* 天: *chin-t'ien* 今天 To-day; *ming-t'ien* 明天 to-morrow.

For a full explanation of Chinese divisions of time see Mandarin Primer p.p. 25-28; 34-37.

LESSON XIV. 課四十第

( 候 時 的 )

1 他念書的時候、我在那裏寫字。

2 魚先生出門的時候、看見街上的人多。

3 他們喫飯的時候、多喫飯、少喫菜。

4 他出去的時候沒有關門。

5 我說話的時候、錢先生來見我。

6 這個時候他不能來、那個時候我不能去。

7 魚先生甚麼時候去、是今年三月去的。

8 叫他上店去、給我買幾件東西。

# VOCABULARY.

爻 出<sup>1</sup> *ch'uh* } To go out. To  
           *ch'u* } produce.

爻 開<sup>1</sup> *k'ai* } To open. To  
           *k'ai* } start.

爻 關<sup>1</sup> *kuan* } To shut.

口 門<sup>2</sup> *men* } A door ; gate.  
           *mén* }

ㄅ 八<sup>1,2</sup> *pah* } Eight.  
           *pa* }

ㄅ 九<sup>3</sup> *chiu* } Nine.

ㄅ 念<sup>4</sup> *nien* } To read.

尸 時<sup>2</sup> 候<sup>4</sup> *shī-heo* } Time.  
           *shih-hou* }

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. When he was reading, I was there writing.
2. When Mr. Yü went on his travels he saw many people in the street.
3. When they take their food, they eat more rice than vegetables.
4. When he went out he did not shut the door.
5. While I was speaking, Mr. Chien came to see me.
6. He cannot come at this time, I cannot go at that time.
7. What time did Mr. Yü go ? In the third month of this year.
8. Tell him to go to the shop and buy a few things for me.

Translate :—

How many fish do you want to buy ?

When I came I couldn't speak Chinese.

On this side of the door.

Open the door ; shut the door.

*Tih* 的 prefixed to *shī-heo* 時候 forms a phrase which roughly corresponds to the Present Participle : it may follow most verbs.



LESSON XV. 課五十第

(子 日 ... 拜 禮)

- 1 一個禮拜有七天、今天是禮拜三。
- 2 今天是中國四月初六。
- 3 六個禮拜是一個半月。
- 4 可說、上禮拜、這個禮拜、下禮拜。
- 5 禮拜日、有人去做禮拜。
- 6 我今天下午、看見他在門外。
- 7 要天天上半天說中國話、寫中國字。
- 8 初來的時候、我不能說中國話。

# VOCABULARY.

中<sup>1</sup> *chong chung* } The middle.

外<sup>4</sup> *wai wai* } Outside.

國<sup>2</sup> *kueh kuo* } A kingdom.

半<sup>4</sup> *pan* Half.

初<sup>1</sup> *ts'u ch'u* } Beginning.  
Prefixed to the days of the month to 10th inclusive.

進<sup>4</sup> *chin* To enter.

日<sup>4</sup> *rih jih* } A day.

禮拜<sup>3 4</sup> *li-pai* A week.  
To worship.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. There are seven days in a week. To-day is Wednesday.
2. To-day is the 6th of the Chinese 4th month.
3. Six weeks are a month and a half.
4. You may speak of Last week; This week; Next week.
5. There are those who go to worship on Sunday.
6. I saw him this afternoon outside the door.
7. You must speak and write Chinese every forenoon.
8. When I first came I could not speak Chinese.

Translate :—

He went last Tuesday.

I saw him on the Wednesday of this week.

He cannot speak a foreign (outside) tongue; I cannot speak Chinese.

You have a half, I also have a half.

1  
LESSON XVI. 課六十第

( 的 . . . 有 )

- 1 有洗手的、有洗臉的。
- 2 有的時候來、有的時候不來。
- 3 在街上有賣魚的、有賣菜的。
- 4 這書上的字、有認得的、有不認得的。
- 5 魚先生和錢先生是後來到的。
- 6 他帶幾個錢來、我沒有問他帶幾個。
- 7 你們甚麼時候到這裏、我們今天到。
- 8 可以叫他到門外去。

# VOCABULARY.

洗<sup>3</sup> *hsi* To wash.

帶<sup>4</sup> *tai* To bring; carry.

和<sup>2</sup> *ho*  
*hé* } And; with.

到<sup>4</sup> *tao* To arrive at.

手<sup>3</sup> *sheo*  
*shou* } The hand.

臉<sup>3</sup> *lien* The face.

認<sup>4</sup>得 *ren-teh*  
*jén-tê* } To recognize.

後<sup>4</sup>來<sup>2</sup> *heo-lai*  
*hou* } Then; afterward.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. Some washed their hands, others washed their faces.
2. Sometimes (he) comes, sometimes not.
3. In the street some are selling fish, some are selling vegetables.
4. Some recognize the characters in this book, others do not.
5. Mr. Yü and Mr. Chien came afterward.
6. How many cash did he bring? I have not asked him.
7. When did you arrive here? To-day.
8. Tell him to go outside the door.

Translate :—

Some were speaking, some were buying things.

Some read, others write.

Tell him to open the door.

Some buy towels, some buy tea-cups.

The expression *iu-tih* 有的 meaning 'Some' is used in many connections as it stands; in others 有 and 的 are separated by a verb.



LESSON XVII. 課七十第

( 鐘 點 幾 )

- |          |               |              |         |         |         |         |          |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 8        | 7             | 6            | 5       | 4       | 3       | 2       | 1        |
| 過一點鐘我就來。 | 這件事要緊不要緊、不要緊。 | 早晨八點鐘、晚上九點鐘。 | 七點鐘過一刻。 | 兩點鐘少一刻。 | 六點鐘過五分。 | 現在三點半鐘。 | 幾點鐘、三點鐘。 |

# VOCABULARY.

出 鐘<sup>1</sup> *chong* } A clock.  
 𠂇 鐘<sup>1</sup> *chung*

𠂇 分<sup>1</sup> *fen* } A minute.  
 𠂇 分<sup>1</sup> *fén*

𠂇 點<sup>3</sup> *tien* } A point; a  
 𠂇 點<sup>3</sup> *tien* little.

𠂇 刻<sup>4</sup> *k'eh* } A quarter of  
 𠂇 刻<sup>4</sup> *k'eh* an hour.

𠂇 過<sup>4</sup> *ko* } To pass—  
 𠂇 過<sup>4</sup> *kuo* by—over.

𠂇 早<sup>3</sup> 晨<sup>2</sup> *tsao-ch'en* } Morn-  
 𠂇 早<sup>3</sup> 晨<sup>2</sup> *ch'en* ing

𠂇 晚<sup>3</sup> 上<sup>4</sup> *uan-shang* } Evening.  
 𠂇 晚<sup>3</sup> 上<sup>4</sup>

𠂇 要<sup>4</sup> 緊<sup>3</sup> *iao-chin* } Import-  
 𠂇 要<sup>4</sup> 緊<sup>3</sup> *yao* tant.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. What's the time? 3 o'clock.
2. It is now half past three.
3. Five minutes past six.
4. A quarter to two.
5. A quarter past seven.
6. Eight o'clock in the morning; nine o'clock in the evening.
7. Is this affair important? No.
8. I will come in an hour's time.

Translate :—

To-day, read at 9 o'clock, write at 10 o'clock.

Ten minutes to six o'clock.

Twenty minutes past one o'clock.

Tell him to come to-morrow morning.

*Tsao-shang* 早上 is also used for 'Morning'. *To* 多 has the sense of 'past' in an indefinite statement of time; e.g., past 3 o'clock *san tien to chong* 三點多鐘.

LESSON XVIII. 課八十第

(錢 洋 . . . 子 銀)

- 
- |             |          |           |           |          |                                 |       |       |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 8           | 7        | 6         | 5         | 4        | 3                               | 2     | 1     |
| 他要幾塊錢、要三塊半。 | 一百零五塊洋錢。 | 四塊五角八分洋錢。 | 一兩三錢五分銀子。 | 一兩零二分銀子。 | 一塊換銅板 <small>兒字</small> 一塊換小洋錢。 | 一兩銀子。 | 一塊洋錢。 |

# VOCABULARY.

百<sup>3</sup> *peh ai* { One hundred.

換<sup>4</sup> *huan* To exchange.

銅<sup>2</sup> *t'ong t'ung* } Brass.

角<sup>2</sup> *koh kioh chüeh* }  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a dollar.

塊<sup>4</sup> *k'uai* A piece.

零<sup>2</sup> *ling* A fragment.

銀<sup>2</sup>子<sup>3</sup> *in-tsi yin-tzü* } Silver.

洋<sup>2</sup>錢<sup>2</sup> *iang-ch'ien yang* } Dollars.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. One dollar. (\$1.00)
2. One ounce (tael) of silver. (Tl. 1.00).
3. Change \$1.00 into copper coins, \$1.00 into cent pieces.
4. One tael and two cents. (Tl. 1.02)
5. One tael and thirty-five cents. (Tl. 1.35)
6. Four dollars, fifty-eight cents. (\$4.58)
7. One hundred and five dollars. (\$105.00)
8. How many dollars does he want? \$3.50

Translate :—

Give him \$20.00  
I have three tael cents.  
Where are the dollars?  
Go and change this dollar.

In speaking of dollars, *iang* 洋 is often omitted, *k'uai* 塊 being sufficiently distinctive.

*Liang* 兩 also means an ounce; *ch'ien* 錢 the  $\frac{1}{10}$  of an ounce. Copper coins are variously called *t'ong-ch'ien* 銅錢; *t'ong tsi-ri* 銅字兒; *t'ong pan* 銅板; and *t'ong kioh-tsi* 銅角子.

Cent pieces are known as *hsiao iang-ch'ien* 小洋錢.

In the North *mao* 毛 takes the place of *kioh* 角 for ten cents.



## 練習 三

今年三月初八、魚先生洗臉、穿衣服、下來開門、要出去。他甚麼時候下來要出門呢、是禮拜三、是禮拜五、是早晨呢、是晚上呢。不是禮拜三也不是禮拜五、是禮拜六早晨八點多鐘。他出門帶了錢沒有。帶了。帶多少呢。他帶了銀子七兩八錢、洋錢十塊、銅板<sub>兒字</sub>五十個、和小洋錢。他還帶幾件衣服、一條長手巾、一把茶壺、兩個小茶碗、和一個外國表。你問他上那裏去沒有。沒有問他。我不曉得他的事。他爲甚麼出門呢。有人說、他去要見錢先生、也有人說、他不是去見錢先生、是去見那個開鐘表店的、我不曉得他去見那一個。到了大街他對我說、你看見那個賣菜的沒有。我說、看見。他說、你可以去給我買一點菜、我可以帶去。我就去買六個銅板<sub>兒字</sub>的菜來給他、他就拿出六個銅板<sub>兒字</sub>還我。在那裏也有賣魚的、他沒有叫我去買魚。他十二點鐘可以到那鐘表店、到了就喫飯。現在我也要<sub>兒字</sub>去喫飯。



LESSON XIX. 課九十第

( 那 . . . 比 . . . 這 )

1 這個沒有那個好。

2 我的手有他的手大。

3 這條手巾比那條手巾長。

4 我的表好、比你的表好點、他的表更好。

5 我說話快、他說話更快。

6 他們說中國話很慢、說外國話很快。

7 魚先生在城裏、快要回來。

8 這些壺比那些碗多。

# VOCABULARY.

匕 比 <sup>3</sup> <i>pi</i>	To compare— with.	亼 城 <sup>2</sup> <i>ch'eng</i> <i>ch'eng</i>	{ City.
𠂇 些 <sup>1</sup> <i>hsie</i> 𠂇 些 <sup>1</sup> <i>hsieh</i>	{ A little. Sign of Compara- tive.	𠂇 快 <sup>4</sup> <i>k'uai</i>	Quick. Soon.
𠂇 更 <sup>4</sup> <i>keng</i> 𠂇 更 <sup>4</sup> <i>keng</i>	{ Much.	𠂇 慢 <sup>4</sup> <i>man</i>	Slow.
匕 很 <sup>3</sup> <i>hen</i> 匕 很 <sup>3</sup> <i>hên</i>	{ Very. Sign of Superlative.	𠂇 回 <sup>2</sup> 來 <sup>2</sup> <i>huei-lai</i> 𠂇 回 <sup>2</sup> 來 <sup>2</sup> <i>hui</i>	{ To come back.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. This is not so good as that.
2. My hand is as large as his.
3. This towel is longer than that one.
4. My watch is good; better than yours; his is much better.
5. I speak quickly; he much more so.
6. They speak Chinese very slowly, (but) speak a foreign language very fast.
7. Mr. Yü is in the city; he will soon be back.
8. These jugs are more numerous than those basins.

Translate :—

These are larger.  
Mine are not so large as yours.  
These are the largest.  
I have more money than you.

*Hsie* 些 is added to *chae* 這 and *na* 那 to form These; Those.  
*Ta* 大 sometimes a Sign of Comparative; e.g., *puh ta hao*  
不大好 Not very good.

*Muh-iu* 沒有 expresses the Comparative of Inequality; *iu* 有  
the Comparative of Equality; *hsie* 些 and *hen* 很 the Comparative  
of Superiority.



( 的 慢 慢 )

---

1 慢慢的、就能說這句中國話。

2 他慢慢就曉得。

3 各人要快快的回來。

4 這些都是魚先生買的東西。

5 他們輕輕的打他。

6 那是錢先生送的衣服。

7 我的話你就慢慢的懂。

8 我買的表就是這一個。

# VOCABULARY.

句<sup>4</sup> *chü* A sentence.

各<sup>4</sup> *koh*  
*ké* } Each; every.

打<sup>3</sup> *ta* To strike.

輕<sup>1</sup> *ch'ing* Light.

光<sup>1</sup> *kuang* Only.

同<sup>2</sup> *t'ong*  
*t'ung* } Together—  
with

都<sup>1</sup> *tu*;  
*tou* } All.

就是<sup>4</sup> *chiu-shi*  
*shih* } Is;  
that is.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. In the course of time you will be able to say this Chinese sentence.
2. He will gradually get to know.
3. Every one will soon be back.
4. All these were bought by Mr. Yü.
5. They beat him lightly.
6. That is the garment Mr. Chien gave (him)
7. All in good time you will understand what I say.
8. The watch I bought is this one.

*Translate :—*

He spoke three Chinese sentences.

Each one has money.

This is not very light.

All in good time I will understand what you say.

LESSON XXI. 課 一 十 二 第

( 做 . . . 用 )

- |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 8  | 7  | 6  | 5  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 1  |
| 封  | 外  | 那  | 這  | 各  | 我  | 要  | 母  |
| 先  | 國  | 塊  | 封  | 人  | 光  | 用  | 親  |
| 生  | 人  | 墨、 | 信  | 要  | 用  | 筆  | 用  |
| 今  | 用  | 這  | 是  | 用  | 手  | 墨  | 布  |
| 天  | 冷  | 枝  | 用  | 錢  | 打  | 紙  | 做  |
| 到  | 水  | 筆、 | 外  | 買  | 他。 | 寫  | 衣  |
| 這  | 洗  | 都  | 國  | 東  |    | 信。 | 服。 |
| 裏  | 手、 | 是  | 墨  | 西。 |    |    |    |
| 來。 | 洗  | 我  | 寫  |    |    |    |    |
|    | 臉。 | 用  | 的。 |    |    |    |    |
|    |    | 的。 |    |    |    |    |    |

# VOCABULARY.

用 <sup>iong</sup> } To use. In-  
yung } dicates the  
means used.

枝 <sup>chī</sup> } A branch.  
chih } N. A.

布 <sup>pu</sup> Cloth.

封 <sup>fēng</sup> } To seal. N. A.  
fēng }

信 <sup>hsin</sup> A letter.

墨 <sup>meh</sup> } Ink.  
mo }

紙 <sup>chī</sup> } Paper.  
chih }

母 <sup>mu</sup> 親 <sup>ch'in</sup> Mother.  
mu-ch'in }

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. (My) mother makes clothes of cloth.
2. You must use pencil, ink and paper to write letters.
3. I merely struck him with my hand.
4. Everybody must buy things with money.
5. This letter is written with foreign ink.
6. That piece of ink and this pencil are what I use.
7. Foreigners wash their hands and faces in cold water.
8. Mr. Feng arrived here to-day.

Translate :—

This pencil is longer than that.

Why doesn't he use Chinese ink ?

Why does he use my paper ?

These two foreign letters are not mine.



LESSON XXII. 課 二 十 二 第

( 紀 年 . . . 姓 . . . )

- |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 8  | 7  | 6  | 5  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 1  |
| 沒  | 這  | 不  | 今  | 敝  | 府  | 敝  | 貴  |
| 有  | 小  | 敢、 | 年  | 地  | 上  | 姓  | 姓。 |
| 多  | 孩  | 今  | 多  | 本  | 那  | 魚。 |    |
| 大、 | 子  | 年  | 大  | 城。 | 裏。 |    |    |
| 十  | 幾  | 三  | 年  |    |    |    |    |
| 歲。 | 歲。 | 十  | 紀。 |    |    |    |    |
|    |    | 八。 |    |    |    |    |    |

# VOCABULARY

ㄗ 姓<sup>4</sup> *hsing* Surname.

ㄍ 貴<sup>4</sup> *kuei* Honourable.  
Costly.

ㄅ 敝<sup>4</sup> *pi* Unworthy.

ㄗ 歲<sup>4</sup> *sui* Years.

ㄈ 府<sup>3</sup> *fu* A mansion.

ㄉ 孩<sup>2</sup> 子<sup>3</sup> *hai-tsi* } A child.  
*tzü*

ㄋ 年<sup>2</sup> 紀<sup>3</sup> *nien-chi* Age.

ㄅ 不<sup>1</sup> 敢<sup>3</sup> *puh-kan* } Would  
*pu* not  
dare to . . .

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. Your honourable name?
2. My unworthy name is Yü.
3. Where is your mansion?
4. In the city.
5. How old are you this year?
6. You are too kind—38 this year.
7. How old is this youngster?
8. Not very old—ten.

*Translate :—*

How many children has he?

How old is his mother.

I am 25 this year.

Which is your honourable country?

In asking the age of children, *chi-sui* 幾歲 and *to-ta* 多大 are used. *Puh-Kan* 不敢 is a conventional term not to be taken in its literal meaning.

LESSON XXIII. 課 三 十 二 第

( 的 . . . 做 )

1 洗衣服的還沒有來。

2 做鞋子的走了。

3 在街上有個說書的。

4 他父親是做小買賣的。

5 做門、棹子、椅子的、叫做木匠。

6 那孩子的父母都不在家。

7 那開店的賣東西、賣貴了。

8 送信的慢慢的回去。

# VOCABULARY.

家<sup>1</sup> *chia* Home.

請<sup>3</sup> *ch'ing* To invite; to engage.

錯<sup>4</sup> *ts'ò* Wrong.

走<sup>3</sup> *tsou* } To walk; to journey.

父<sup>4</sup> 親<sup>1</sup> *fu-ch'in* Father.

鞋<sup>2</sup> 子<sup>3</sup> *hsiai-tsi* } Shoes.  
*hsieh*

棹<sup>3</sup> 子<sup>3</sup> *choh-tsi* } Table.  
*cho-tzũ*

椅<sup>1</sup> 子<sup>3</sup> *i-tsi* } Chair.  
*tzũ*

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. The washerman has not yet come.
2. The shoemaker has gone.
3. There is a story-teller on the street.
4. His father is a small trader.
5. The one who makes doors, chairs, and tables is called a *muh-chiang*.
6. That child's father and mother are not at home.
7. That shopkeeper charges high prices for his goods.
8. The postman slowly returned.

*Translate :—*

The mother beat her son.

Right or wrong?

Is this sentence right or wrong?

My shoes are not so large as yours.

*Ch'in* 親 is often omitted when both parents are spoken of together.



LESSON XXIV. 課 四 十 二 第

( 遠 . . . 離 )

1 往<sup>上</sup>那裏去、上城北去。

2 往南走。

3 本家離這裏有多遠、有三百里<sub>地路</sub>。

4 <sub>從打</sub>西走就快到了。

5 大街有十里多長。

6 到那裏有多遠、沒有多遠。

7 上東城<sub>從打</sub>那裏走呢、東南走。

8 北邊比南邊冷。

# VOCABULARY.

从<sup>2</sup> *ts'ong* } From ; by.  
 从<sup>2</sup> *ts'ung*

南<sup>2</sup> *nan* South.

地<sup>4</sup> *ti* Ground ; earth.

北<sup>3</sup> *peh* } North.  
 北<sup>3</sup> *pei*

離<sup>2</sup> *li* Distance from.

里<sup>3</sup> *li* About  $\frac{1}{3}$  of English mile.

往<sup>2</sup> *uang* } To go towards.  
 往<sup>2</sup> *wang*

遠<sup>3</sup> *üen* } Distant.  
 遠<sup>3</sup> *yüan*

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. Where are you going? To the north of the city.
2. Go to the South.
3. How far is your home from here? 300 *li*.
4. Go to the West and you will soon be there.
5. The main street is more than 10 *li* long.
6. How far is it to that place? Not far.
7. Which way do you go to Tongcheng? Go by way of the S.W.
8. The North is colder than the South.

Translate :—

East, West, North, South.

How far is it from here to Shanghai?

Which way do you go? To the N. E.

Where is Mr. Feng going? To see his father and mother.

In some districts in speaking of distance *ti* 地 follows *li* 里 ; in others *lu* 路 a Road.

The word for "by" in the sense of 'to go by' varies in different places.

## 練習 四

封先生有兩個孩子，大的比小的大三歲，兩個都在家裏念書。上禮拜三，就是八月二十三，父親對大的說：「你上錢店去換兩塊錢，一塊換銅<sub>字兒</sub>板，一塊換小洋錢。」你回到家我就送你一毛錢，快去快回來。孩子聽見這句話就開大門，三點半鐘少五分出門，三點半鐘過五分回來，把換來的錢給父親。父親說：「你回來很快，沒有比你快的。」又問他：「街上看見甚麼人，看見甚麼事？」他說：「我往西走，看見一個說書的，離他不遠有個做鞋的，還有一個賣魚的，一個賣菜的。」我又看見一個十幾歲的孩子，是我認得的，進布店買布，後來要帶到家給母親，請他做一件衣服。到明年正月初三，父親叫他們洗手洗臉，穿兩件好衣服，對他們說：「四點鐘我們三個人要上城北見魚先生。」到了時候，就都去。小孩子把父親給他的錢帶去，小孩子也有錢，是母親給他的。慢慢的就走到魚先生家裏。他家裏的棹子、椅子，比他們家裏的更好。這也不要緊，都在那裏喫茶，說好些話，就晚上七點多鐘到了家。





LESSON XXV 課五十二第

(樣兩...樣一不...樣一)

1 坐車、坐船、不一樣。

2 封先生說話和你一樣。

3 站、坐、是兩樣的意思。

4 一樣不一樣、不一樣。

5 南邊的路、和北邊的路、是兩樣。

6 這兩塊墨是兩樣。

7 那兩個孩子手是一樣、臉不一樣。

8 第六個字是路字。

# VOCABULARY.

站 <sup>4</sup> <i>chan</i>	To stand. A railway station.	无樣 <sup>4</sup> <i>iang yang</i>	} A kind.
船 <sup>2</sup> <i>ch'uan</i>	Boat; ship.	路 <sup>4</sup> <i>lu</i>	Road.
坐 <sup>4</sup> <i>tso</i>	To sit. To travel by.	第 <sup>4</sup> <i>ti</i>	Order; series.
車 <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'ae</i> <i>ch'é</i>	} Cart; carriage.	意思 <sup>1</sup> <i>i-si</i> <i>szü</i>	} Meaning; idea.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. Travelling by cart, and travelling by boat are not the same.
2. Mr. Feng speaks like you.
3. To stand; To sit; mean two different things.
4. The same or not? Not the same.
5. The roads in the South are not the same as the roads in the North.
6. These two pieces of ink differ greatly.
7. The hands of these two youngsters are the same; the faces are not the same.
8. The sixth character is the character 'lu'.

Translate:—

I travel by cart; he travels by boat.

My book is different from yours.

You speak like a Chinese.

Chinese is different from a foreign tongue.

*Ti* 第 changes numeral adjectives 'One,' etc., from cardinal to ordinal; e.g., *ih*—One; *ti-ih* 第一 First.

LESSON XXVI. 課 六 十 二 第

( 法 . . . 麼 怎 )

---

1 這句話是怎麼說法。

2 那件事是怎麼辦法。

3 是這樣辦法、是那樣辦法、是這樣辦法。

4 這把椅子是怎麼挑法。

5 過江是怎麼過法。

6 兄弟問哥哥、這個字是怎麼寫法。

7 父親對兒子說、不是這樣做法。

8 這件東西是怎麼用法。

# VOCABULARY.

ㄅ 法<sup>3</sup> *fah* } Plan ;  
fa } method.

ㄅ 辦<sup>1</sup> *pan* To manage ;  
to do.

ㄇ 江<sup>1</sup> *chiang* A river.

ㄊ 挑<sup>1</sup> *tiao* To carry on the  
shoulder with  
a pole.

ㄆ 怎<sup>3</sup> 麼<sup>3</sup> *tsen-mo* } How?  
*tsén* } how  
about . . . ?

ㄇ 兒<sup>2</sup> 子<sup>3</sup> *ri-tsi* } A son.  
*erh-tzŭ*

ㄍ 哥<sup>1</sup> 哥<sup>1</sup> *ko-ko* } Elder .  
*kê-kê* } brother.

ㄎ 兄<sup>1</sup> 弟<sup>4</sup> *hsiong-ti* }  
*hsiong* }  
Younger brother.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. How do you say this sentence?
2. How is that affair to be managed?
3. Is it done in this way or in that? It is done in this way.
4. How is this chair to be carried?
5. How is the river to be crossed?
6. The younger brother asked the elder brother, How is this character written?
7. The father said to the son, It is not done in this way.
8. How do you use this article?

Translate :—

How do you write the character *ch'eng*?

Carry (挑) this thing away.

How do you say this Chinese sentence?

Can you manage this affair?

*Tsen-iang* 怎樣 is also used in the same sense as *tsen-mo* 怎麼.



LESSON XXVII. 課 七 十 二 第

( 的 做 . . . 麼 甚 )

---

- |          |               |                |        |                 |             |                 |              |
|----------|---------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 8        | 7             | 6              | 5      | 4               | 3           | 2               | 1            |
| 那匹馬我騎不上。 | 書是紙做的、衣服是布做的。 | 這個貨是那裏出的、是外國貨。 | 他是騎馬來。 | 門、棹子、椅子、都是木頭做的。 | 那把刀是甚麼東西做的。 | 不是木頭做的、也不是石頭做的。 | 這個盤子是甚麼東西做的。 |

# VOCABULARY.

厂	貨 <sup>4</sup> <i>ho</i>	{ Goods ; cargo.	各	盤 <sup>2</sup> 子 <sup>3</sup> <i>p'an-tsī</i>	{ Plate.
乙	<i>huo</i>		口	<i>tzū</i>	
刀	刀 <sup>1</sup> <i>tao</i>	Sword ; knife.	木	頭 <sup>2</sup> <i>muh-t'eo</i>	{ Wood.
馬	馬 <sup>3</sup> <i>ma</i>	A horse.	又	<i>mu-t'ou</i>	
騎	騎 <sup>2</sup> <i>ch'i</i>	To ride an animal.	石	頭 <sup>2</sup> <i>shih-t'eo</i>	{ Stone.
匹	匹 <sup>3</sup> <i>p'ih</i>	{ N.A. for horses, mules and donkeys.	又	<i>shih-t'ou</i>	

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. What is this plate made of?
2. It is not made of wood or of stone.
3. What is that sword made of?
4. Doors, tables, chairs, are all made of wood.
5. He came riding on a horse.
6. Where are these goods produced? They are foreign goods.
7. Books are made of paper, clothes of cloth.
8. I can't ride that horse.

Translate :—

What are his shoes made of? Cloth.

Where do these goods come from?

These two tables are made of wood.

This paper was produced in the city.

Tsī 子 is added to *tao* 刀 in speaking of a knife.

LESSON XXVIII. 課 八 十 二 第

( 回 一 . . . 回 一 )

---

1 魚先生來了兩回。

2 他上回借我一塊錢。

3 我們回回出門帶行李。

4 那孩子一回用冷水、一回用熱水。

5 我們這回要念第二十八課。

6 下回要學寫外國字。

7 他再來我要問他借一百兩銀子。

8 布夠不夠、不夠、還要買。

# 二 VOCABULARY.

<p> <span style="font-size: 2em;">ㄅ</span> 回<sup>2</sup> <i>huei hui</i> { A time; an occasion.                 </p> <p> <span style="font-size: 2em;">ㄆ</span> 再<sup>4</sup> <i>tsai</i> Again.                 </p> <p> <span style="font-size: 2em;">ㄇ</span> 課<sup>4</sup> <i>k'o k'é</i> { Lesson.                 </p> <p> <span style="font-size: 2em;">ㄏ</span> 學<sup>2</sup> <i>hsioh hsüeh</i> { To study.                 </p>	<p> <span style="font-size: 2em;">ㄌ</span> 借<sup>4</sup> <i>chie chieh</i> { To lend. To borrow.                 </p> <p> <span style="font-size: 2em;">ㄎ</span> 熱<sup>4</sup> <i>reh jê</i> { Hot.                 </p> <p> <span style="font-size: 2em;">ㄍ</span> 夠<sup>4</sup> <i>keo kou</i> { Enough. Quite.                 </p> <p> <span style="font-size: 2em;">ㄎ</span> 行李<sup>2</sup> <i>hsing-li</i> Baggage.                 </p>
---	--

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. Mr. Yü has been here twice.
2. Last time he borrowed \$1.00 of me.
3. Every time we travel we take baggage.
4. That youngster at one time uses cold water, at another time hot.
5. This time we will read the 28th Lesson.
6. Next time we must learn to write foreign characters.
7. When he comes again, I will ask him to lend me Tls. 100.00.
8. Is the cloth enough? No, we must buy more.

*Translate:—*

Once, twice, three times.

My money is not enough.

I will bring my pencil next time.

Last time I lent him \$1.25.

*Shang* 上 and *hsia* 下 are used for 'last,' and 'next' as applied to time; e.g., *shang-huei* 上回; *hsia-huei* 下回 Last time; Next time.



LESSON XXIX. 課九十二第

(了 壞 做 . . . 這)

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
我	昨	那	上	大	我	小	他
不	天	外	禮	盤	的	孩	把
曉	封	國	拜	子	鞋	子	我
得	先	鐘	買	碰	穿	把	的
他	生	買	的	碎	破	眼	刀
哭	把	貴	手	了。	了。	睛	子
甚	脚	了。	巾、			哭	用
麼。	碰		洗			瞎	壞
	壞		破			了。	了。
	了。		了。				

# VOCABULARY.

𠂔 碰<sup>4</sup> *p'eng* } To strike  
𠂔 *p'eng* } against.

𠂔 碎<sup>4</sup> *sui* Broken.

𠂔 脚<sup>3</sup> *chiah* } The foot.  
𠂔 *chiao* }

𠂔 破<sup>4</sup> *p'o* Broken. To  
𠂔 break.

𠂔 哭<sup>1</sup> *k'uh* } To cry—for—  
𠂔 *k'u* } about.

𠂔 瞎<sup>1</sup> *hsiah* } Blind.  
𠂔 *hsia* }

𠂔 眼<sup>3</sup> 睛<sup>1</sup> *ien-ching* } The  
𠂔 *yen* } eyes.

𠂔 昨<sup>2</sup> 天<sup>1</sup> *tsoh-t'ien* } Yester-  
𠂔 *tso* } day.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. He spoilt my knife in using it.
2. The little child cried her eyes blind.
3. My shoes are worn into holes.
4. The large plate was broken into pieces through a collision.
5. The towel bought last week is washed into holes.
6. The foreign clock was bought at a high price.
7. Yesterday Mr. Feng struck his foot and injured it.
8. I don't know what he is crying about.

Translate :—

He has used my pencil and spoilt it.

To-day he struck his hand and injured it.

He ruined the table in carrying (挑) it.

He broke the plate by a blow.

In certain connections *ien* 眼 is used alone.

LESSON XXX. 課 十 三 第

(是 就 ... 是 不)

---

1 他不是教書就是寫字。

2 不是用新的、就是用舊的。

3 我跟李先生學官話。

4 兩個人說完了話、就走了。

5 他說一口的好話。

6 不是在棹子上、就是在門外。

7 中國話、外國話、他都會說。

8 那幾句好官話、不是他說的、就是你說的。

# VOCABULARY.

教<sup>4</sup> *chiao* To teach.

完<sup>2</sup> *uan wan* } Finished.

會<sup>4</sup> *huei hui* } Able—to.

新<sup>1</sup> *hsin* New.

舊<sup>4</sup> *chiu* Old.

跟<sup>1</sup> *ken kén* } To follow.  
With.

口<sup>3</sup> *k'eo k'ou* } Mouth; open-  
ing.

官話<sup>4</sup> *kuan-hua* The  
Mandarin dialect.

## TRANSLATION OF SENTENCES.

1. If he is not teaching, he is writing.
2. If he does not use the new ones he will use the old ones.
3. I studied 'Mandarin' under Mr. Li.
4. The two men when they had finished talking went away.
5. His mouth was full of good talk.
6. If it is not on the table, it is outside the door.
7. He can speak both Chinese and a foreign language.
8. If he did not speak those few sentences of good 'Mandarin' then you did.

*Uan-liao* 完了 is used as *hao-liao* 好了 immediately after a verb.



## 練習 五

我們這二十幾個人都是外國各國來的。有從東邊來的、有從西邊來的。離家的時候、父母、哥哥、兄弟、都哭一場、我也哭了。家裏有一匹馬、有個人對我說、可以騎到中國去好不好、我說不好騎、那是不能的。敝國離這裏遠、不能走來、有坐船來的、有半路坐車、半路坐船來的。我們來做甚麼事呢、各人要辦各人的事、有的來把外國貨賣給中國人用、有的來買中國貨給外國人用。我們初來不會說半句官話、不會念中國書、不能寫一個中國字。有一個先生姓封、給我們各人買紙、買一枝筆、一塊墨、一本日日新。今年三月二十幾、我請李先生來教我的書、我就跟他學。我天天早晨洗手、洗臉、穿衣服、穿鞋、就下來喫飯、喫完了飯、李先生來、我們兩個就念一課、說些話、我問他中國事、他問我外國事、我問他鐘表店的事、也問他今天銀子一兩換多少錢、

一塊洋錢換幾個小洋錢。他回回來我就這樣問他，今天問他這件事，明天問他那件事，慢慢的就念到第二十七課。那天是禮拜六，三點鐘李先生請我同他到家裏去，看看他的孩子，我就跟他去。我們到了大街就往東北走，快到一條小街，走半里多地就到了家。有個小孩子開門，我就問他幾歲，他說十歲，他也問我貴姓，我就說敝姓李，和父親同姓。他也問我今年多大年紀，我說很小，二十六歲。他也問外國和中國一樣不一樣，我說不大一樣，有的一樣，有的兩樣。我們坐椅子喫茶，喫完了，那孩子送我們到門口，我們就回來。我們在街上看見一個挑東西的挑行李，過街碰腳，把鞋碰壞了。我也見一個四十幾歲的人，站在布店門口是我認得的，我不敢對他說甚麼。我初到這裏不會說一句話，現在比那時候大不同。今天還沒有五月半，不是請李先生教我的書，買一本日日新，叫我天天學，就是不會說幾句話，再過一兩個月，我就會說一口的好官話了。

## PART II.

# READING LESSONS

The numbers printed at the side of certain characters in these Lessons refer to the pages of the Mandarin Primer where details as to their Meaning, Use, etc., may be found.



THE NEW ARRIVAL.

有<sup>141</sup> 學問、人也很和<sup>74</sup> 氣。  
 李。這<sup>21</sup> 位先生有三十幾歲、是有<sup>128</sup> 本事的<sup>65</sup> 人、很  
 朋<sup>6</sup> 友、在<sup>21</sup> 中國多年、給<sup>42</sup> 他請一位<sup>42</sup> 中國先生、姓  
 會說一句中國話、寫一個中國字。他有一個  
 他姓<sup>44</sup> 高、年紀不大、不過<sup>63</sup> 有二十六歲、初來不  
 今年三月、有一個<sup>35</sup> 少年人從外國到中國來、

THE DAILY ROUND.

喫了。<sup>22</sup> 完<sup>15</sup> 了、李先生進來問他、喫了飯<sup>麼沒有</sup>、他回答說、  
 一個雞蛋、兩碗茶、另<sup>128</sup>外又喫一碗稀飯。<sup>剛纔</sup><sup>63</sup> 喫  
 下樓喫早飯。他喫甚麼呢、他喫兩個小饅頭、<sup>63</sup>  
 六點鐘睡醒<sup>114</sup>起來洗洗臉、梳梳頭<sup>32</sup>、穿上衣<sup>22</sup>、<sup>裳服</sup>  
 睡了一夜平安覺。第二天早晨、太陽<sup>166</sup>一出來、<sup>6</sup>  
 晚上十點鐘、高先生上樓去、脫衣、脫鞋、睡覺、<sup>114</sup>

READING LESSON III. 三第要輯

ON BUSINESS BENT.

李先生對高先生說、我們兩個人可以上街  
買筆、墨、紙、硯<sup>3 1</sup>台去。他爲甚麼說那句話呢<sup>66</sup>、因<sup>145</sup>  
爲他要高先生念中國書、寫中國字、說一口  
的好中國話。高先生雖然不懂話、心裏<sup>63</sup>倒<sup>145</sup>懂<sup>147</sup>  
了意思、就拿兩塊錢、跟李先生上街去。那條  
街上、大店不少、有頂<sup>49</sup>好看<sup>53</sup>的招牌。有布店、有  
米店、有雜貨店<sup>16</sup>、還有別的店、名字<sup>123</sup>太多<sup>49</sup>、寫不  
完。

READING LESSON IV. 四第要輯

GETTING BUSY.

兩個人慢慢走先上錢店換錢、一塊換小洋錢、  
一塊換銅<sup>58</sup><sub>71</sub>字板。後來上筆店、買四枝筆、一塊墨、九  
張紙、一塊硯台。這些買甚麼價呢、筆買五個銅<sup>281</sup>  
板<sub>兒字</sub>一枝、墨買十二個銅板<sub>兒字</sub>一塊、紙買三個  
銅板<sub>兒字</sub>一張、硯台買二十五個銅板<sub>兒字</sub>這一共<sup>193</sup>  
是多少錢呢、我們可以算算看、二十個加十二<sup>136</sup>  
個、是三十二個、再加二十七個、是五十九個、又  
要加上二十五個、是八十四個、是不是。



WEIGHING ANCHOR.

江 西 省 出 的 是 南 邊 的 貨。  
 的、 是 有 畫 的、 是 江 西 省 出 的。<sup>106</sup> 泡 茶 的 茶 葉 也 是<sup>179</sup>  
 們 喫 茶。 他 拿 來 的 茶 壺 是 紅 的、<sup>19</sup> 兩 個 茶 碗 是 白<sup>42</sup>  
 對 坐 了。<sup>12</sup> 那 時、<sup>6</sup> 擺 台 的 拿 一 壺 茶、<sup>81</sup> 兩 個 碗 來、 請 他<sup>65</sup>  
 這 邊、<sup>106</sup> 又 請 高 先 生 在 棹 子 那 邊 坐 下、 兩 個 人 就<sup>32</sup>  
 東 西 在 棹 子 上、 在 椅 子 上 坐 下。 他 坐 在 棹 子<sup>放 開</sup>  
 把 椅 子、 在 棹 子 上 有 兩 本 書。 李 先 生 把 纔 買 的<sup>10</sup>  
 兩 個 人 回 來、 就 上 書 房。<sup>7</sup> 在 那 裏 有 一 張 棹 子、 四<sup>85</sup>

READING LESSON VI. 六第要輯

“MAY DIGESTION WAIT ON APPETITE.”

緊、俗<sup>223</sup>語說、天下無難事、只怕用心人。<sup>114</sup>  
 小用慣了<sup>192</sup>刀叉、我從小用慣了筷子、這也不要  
 子。李先生說、那不要緊、喫一頓<sup>192</sup>就學會了、你從  
 先生說、不敢<sup>156</sup>當<sup>160</sup>我光會用刀子、叉<sup>276</sup>子、不會用筷<sup>275</sup>  
 樓、明天我們兩個人上那裏去喫飯、好不好。高  
 處<sup>106</sup>有一天對他說、在城北有一個飯館<sup>248</sup>、叫萬福<sup>12</sup>  
 官話、李先生常帶他<sup>32</sup>出去、看看城裏城外的各<sup>255</sup>  
 過<sup>25</sup>三個多月、因高先生肯用心念書、就會說些<sup>27</sup>

“FOOD CONVENIENT FOR ME.”

熟<sup>166</sup> 這句話不錯。  
 必他下回喫、能喫得飽了。俗語說<sup>19</sup>一回生、二回  
 用筷子、就喫得半飽、喫完了肚子<sup>268</sup>還是餓的<sup>217</sup>。想<sup>154</sup>  
 了、就開<sup>56</sup>賬下樓、上大街去。可惜<sup>118</sup>、高先生因不會  
 擺上<sup>352</sup>瓜子、花生、饅頭、夠<sup>98</sup>兩個人喫得飽足<sup>56</sup>。喫完  
 堂<sup>106</sup>的、擺上三碗葷菜、三碗蔬菜<sup>80</sup>、都<sup>64</sup>很好、他還  
 上萬福樓去。開<sup>35</sup>了車錢、就上第三層樓<sup>123</sup>喫飯。跑<sup>136</sup>  
 第二天十點鐘少一刻、兩個人僱<sup>10</sup>兩個東洋車<sup>196</sup>、

# READING LESSON VIII. 八第要輯

“FOR BETTER FOR WORSE.”

窮<sup>71</sup>不窮、就知道禮多不多、值錢<sup>235</sup>不值錢、  
 又問、朋友送禮不送禮。高先生說、送禮、看人富<sup>72</sup>不富、  
 拜堂去、在那裏行禮<sup>271</sup>、朋友也上那裏去看看。李先生  
 沒有。高先生說、沒有、兩家結親<sup>154</sup>、多半是坐馬車上禮<sup>109</sup>  
 喜事、新娘到<sup>166</sup>婆家去、請問你們那邊有這樣的喜轎<sup>370</sup>  
 着、說說笑笑<sup>114</sup>、正是熱鬧<sup>211</sup>。李先生對高先生說、這是紅<sup>19</sup>  
 一望<sup>201</sup>就看見一乘<sup>72</sup>喜轎<sup>282</sup>過去、還有許多人在後頭跟<sup>153</sup>  
 到了大街、就聽見一幫吹鼓手<sup>243</sup>、吹吹打打<sup>253</sup>的來、抬頭<sup>32</sup>  
 78



# READING LESSON IX. 九第要輯

## SOLDIERS IN THE MAKING.

像兄弟呢。兩個人到底猜不着。  
 殺<sup>34</sup>爲甚麼這一國的人、看那一國的人像仇敵、不  
 個人走了、談談<sup>153</sup>戰爭的事、人爲甚麼彼此<sup>136</sup>相害、相  
 不用、都用鎗砲、我們走罷、這裏沒有甚麼看頭。兩  
 李先生說、早五十年前、中國兵都用弓箭、但現在  
 都扛着鎗<sup>275</sup>、佩着刀。在場中有一尊大砲<sup>282</sup>、三尊快砲。  
 在那裏有幾個武官、還有一隊兵操演、都穿軍衣、  
 他們走了一里多地路、就到了一塊空地、名叫<sup>71</sup>  
 教場<sup>320</sup>。

“POST O’ER LAND AND OCEAN WITHOUT REST.”

往<sup>91</sup>南走、他們慢慢的到了十字路口。路西、有三層  
 高的<sup>91</sup>大樓、高先生問李先生說、這是甚麼樓、回答<sup>261</sup>  
 說、這就是郵政局、纔<sup>98</sup>蓋<sup>81</sup>好的。請你在<sup>19</sup>外頭等<sup>42</sup>一等、  
 我要<sup>56</sup>進去買<sup>98</sup>八個<sup>101</sup>票、七張明信片、買好了出來、  
 就把<sup>98</sup>信票貼在這兩封信上、放在信箱裏、趕明天<sup>19</sup>  
 必定<sup>155</sup>送到。高先生說、送不到<sup>63</sup>怎麼樣。李先生說、可  
 以請<sup>106</sup>郵政局查<sup>160</sup>一下、<sup>162</sup>查不着、就沒有法子、拉到了<sup>253</sup>  
 罷、下回多花<sup>135</sup>幾個錢、掛<sup>106</sup>號就<sup>59</sup>是了。

A PALACE OF PAIN.

的、這也是他的好意。  
 手回春、四個大金字、是治好了病的人送醫院  
 大匾、有一丈多長、有三四尺寬、上邊寫的是、妙  
 要再領藥回去的、都實在可憐、在門口有一個  
 都有。還有來過一回的、這回是拿瓶和方子來、  
 有患眼的、有患脚的、有生瘡的、並患各樣病的  
 晨在那裏看病。兩個人進去、就看見病人不少。  
 郵政局對面、有個醫院、旁邊、有藥房、  
 大醫生天天早

A COUNTRY JAUNT.

裏的人就都沒有東西喫、都要餓死了。  
 高先生說、不是鄉下人耕田、種地、種菜、我們城  
 手裏拿着鞭子。在花園那裏他們聞<sup>248</sup>花的香<sup>175</sup>氣。<sup>98</sup>  
 子、驢<sup>72</sup>子。騾子是拉車、驢子是馱<sup>17</sup>馱子、趕騾子的  
 鄉<sup>130</sup>下人耕<sup>175</sup>田、種<sup>175</sup>地。在那裏也有水牛<sup>71</sup>、黃<sup>42</sup>牛、馬、騾<sup>95</sup>  
 花<sup>192</sup>園、菜園、和各種樣的樹木<sup>106</sup>、青<sup>271</sup>草、<sup>106</sup>又看見村<sup>128</sup>外有  
 車票、上車下<sup>130</sup>鄉。<sup>8</sup>離城幾十里<sup>地路、</sup>就<sup>93</sup>下車、看見有  
 禮拜三早晨、兩個人上火<sup>90</sup>車站、<sup>92</sup>打<sup>37</sup>兩張二<sup>92</sup>等的<sup>12</sup>



MINOR MORALITIES.

到了晚上七點半鐘、他們坐火車回城去。車  
 上有個人、問李先生貴姓、說、敝姓李、又問他  
 府上那裏、說、敝處太平縣<sup>268</sup><sub>128</sub>、<sup>106</sup><sub>109</sub>也再<sup>43</sup>問他多大年紀、  
 回答說、三十六歲。高先生在旁邊聽着、就用<sup>22</sup>  
 鉛筆<sup>322</sup>記下、後來、李先生告訴他會人該說甚<sup>135</sup>  
 麼話。有俗語說、禮多人不怪、話是不錯、但是<sup>225</sup>  
 話不夠用、怎麼好呢。<sup>145</sup>所以要多學常用的話、  
 是少不了的。

THE WAY OF TRANSGRESSORS.

了。若把所受的罪詳細說就是一天也說不盡<sup>101</sup>。  
 要下<sup>250</sup>監<sup>135</sup>喫不飽穿不煖<sup>80</sup>一天到晚享不到福<sup>127</sup>。  
 月的監<sup>232</sup>。若是拿別人的東西就免不了喫苦<sup>128</sup>。  
 過堂<sup>153</sup>定了罪<sup>81</sup>打五十個板子又<sup>160</sup>他坐一個<sup>201</sup>。  
 跑來把他捉住送<sup>19</sup>巡警局<sup>232</sup>。明天解到縣衙門<sup>135</sup>。  
 要進去偷東西<sup>261</sup>忽然<sup>201</sup>被教巡警<sup>232</sup>崗的<sup>145</sup>看見巡警悄悄的<sup>245</sup>。  
 初九半夜<sup>277</sup>有個賊來試試開高先生的大門<sup>261</sup>、<sup>222</sup>。

SCHOOL DAYS.

有一回、高先生問李先生有幾個兒子、說、有  
 四個、都念書、小的在初等小學校、<sup>128</sup>大的在高  
 等學校、那兩個、一個在高等小學校、一個在  
 中學校。又說、書都念的很好、<sup>106</sup>教習都歡喜、<sup>323</sup>都  
 誇獎他們肯用心、<sup>49</sup>將來定要畢業。這幾個孩  
 子若早幾年生在<sup>114</sup>世界、不能照現在的章程<sup>268</sup>  
 念書、都要背熟四書、<sup>222</sup>五經、<sup>319</sup>要上府城去過考、<sup>320</sup>  
 纔得功名。<sup>320</sup>

READING LESSON XVI. 六十第要輯

WINGED SPEECH.

臘<sup>34</sup>月二十七、快<sup>26</sup>過<sup>192</sup>年的時候、有人從電<sup>98</sup>報<sup>100</sup>局來、送  
電<sup>100</sup>報給李先生、他先不<sup>知道得</sup>是<sup>那一誰個</sup>發<sup>103</sup>來的、但拆<sup>217</sup>開一<sup>6</sup>  
看、就知道是他哥哥那裏來的、問他去不去過年。  
他就打回電說、有事不能去、明年正月<sup>36</sup>再<sup>75</sup>說。李先  
生的哥哥比他大六歲、在外頭多年、開個糧行、賣<sup>90</sup>  
五<sup>218</sup>穀雜糧、已<sup>128</sup>經發<sup>254</sup>了大財、在鄉下有幾十畝<sup>53</sup>地、在  
城外有房屋也不少。店裏用十幾個夥計、過<sup>163</sup>日子  
不<sup>86</sup>愁喫、不愁穿、人也厚道、常常<sup>68</sup>寄銀子到家。<sup>114</sup>



WEATHERING THE WEATHER.

涼就涼、該熱就熱、這也正合式。<sup>166</sup>  
 四時運不窮、意思說、年年這四時一點不亂。<sup>125</sup>  
 叫三字經、這本書上有一句話說、春、夏、秋、冬、此  
 氣不能都一樣。早年、中國學生都念一本書、名  
 雨傘不可、若不帶、衣裳就都淋濕了。四季的天<sup>86</sup>  
 雪、下冰雹、有豆子大。高先生出門、非穿雨衣、帶<sup>175</sup>  
 天三伏很熱、秋天最涼快、冬天十分冷、常常下<sup>124</sup>  
 中<sup>336</sup>華民國三年、春<sup>34</sup>天、從清明起、天就下<sup>124</sup>大雨、夏<sup>34</sup>

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

總<sup>248</sup>要把賬算清<sup>192</sup>了。  
 我的錢要還我、人若賒買店家的貨、到了節氣  
 了節氣、店家都算賬<sup>56</sup>、我借你的錢要還你、你借  
 三個大節氣、就是五月初五、八月十五、過年。到  
 閒談<sup>175</sup>了半天就都起身回家去了。中國一年有  
 兄弟、一共有六個人。高先生歡迎<sup>271</sup>茶、擺點心<sup>232</sup>、  
 拜望<sup>274</sup>高先生、高師<sup>183</sup>。有他父母、女<sup>175</sup>兒、姐<sup>370</sup>姐、妹<sup>370</sup>妹、  
 八月十五、大家過節<sup>243</sup>、李先生帶了一家的人來<sup>203</sup>

THE WRONG ROAD.

們蓋個寺<sup>160</sup>、叫做白馬寺、不知道<sup>203</sup>如今還在不在。  
 來的。先到的和尚都騎白馬來、所以皇帝給他<sup>123</sup>  
 人。看這事真<sup>49</sup>叫人很傷心。佛<sup>162</sup>教本來是印度國<sup>192</sup>  
 福。不知道菩薩是泥塑木雕的、求他趕不上求<sup>81</sup>  
 見有和尚念<sup>169</sup>經、有人在菩薩跟前磕<sup>65</sup>頭、燒香、求<sup>135</sup>  
 怎<sup>63</sup>麼樣。說、可以、兩個人就去。到了廟就進去、看  
 過、上廟去燒香。李<sup>135</sup>先生說、我們也上廟去看看、  
 每<sup>247</sup>逢初一、十五、有好些婦女走高先生的門口<sup>280</sup>

WORSHIP.

離高先生家不遠、只隔一條街、有個禮拜堂。本月初六、就是禮拜日、他帶兩個朋友一同去禮拜。進了大門、就看見裏頭有幾十條板櫈、在堂北頭有講書台、上邊擺着一本舊約、一本新約、左邊右邊挂着一個匾、左邊寫着十條誡、右邊寫着主禱告文。教友慢慢的來、規規矩矩的坐下、直到堂坐滿了人。坐滿了可以坐得下二百多人。開會先唱一首讚美詩、後念一章聖書、牧師禱告求主賜福、大家又唱詩。唱完了捐錢。牧師講解聖書的題目給衆人聽。禮拜完了、就散會、各回各家去了。



## Translation of Review Exercise I.

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That man trades. What does he sell? He sells basins, books pencils. I am now going to buy for you two rice basins and a water jug. How will it do when I have bought them to bring them along and give them to you? Quite all right. Those two persons are now taking their food. I heard some one say that when they have finished eating they are going to buy two water jugs, and a rice basin. He speaks well but acts badly. Can you hear what he says? I can hear what you say, but not what he says. Come and look at him writing the characters *ch'ih*, *fan*, and *wan*. I have not seen his pencils, I have seen his books. Take my books to him. I gave them to him and he said he did not want them just now. (If) he doesn't want them do you? No, I have (some). When I have finished drinking this cup of tea, I will go and buy that A1. tea-cup for you. Have you any money? I have one 'cash,' he has two. When the food (meal) is ready we will eat it; that done, we will drink a cup of tea. Has he taken my water jug? Yes. What did they take. They took a rice basin and two tea-cups; they did not take your books. Will you go when you have finished your meal? No. How about going now? Good, let us go now.

## Translation of Review Exercise II.

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Two men are writing characters; when they have finished they will go on the street. Who are these two men? One is Mr. Chien, one is Mr. Yü. Why have they gone on the street? Mr. Yü has a little matter (to attend to); and he also wants to buy some pencils to write with. Mr. Chien too has matters (to attend to), and he also wants to look at some things in the shop. Mr. Yü asked Mr. Chien, Can you go now? he said, Yes. He further asked him, what do you want to buy? He said, I want to buy three towels, two long and one short: I also want to buy a few articles of clothing, and five basins, four large, one small. Mr. Yü said, Very good, I too want to buy a few things for presents, and also two books: to which shop shall we go to buy them? Mr. Chien asked Mr. Yü, Do you know if there are any good shops in this street? I know there are none in this street; let us go to the west and see. The two men then went to the west. On the east side of the street they saw a large shop, in which were tea-cups, rice basins, watches, and also a few tens of good towels. Mr. Chien said to Mr. Yü, Have you any money? He said, I have, but not much, how much have you? Mr. Chien said, I have seventy-six 'cash,' have you any more? He said, I have another sixty odd. Mr. Chien said, You haven't much money, neither have I; would it be all right for us to ask somebody for a few tens (more). He said, Not at all the thing, let us go over there again, we can buy nothing much over here. The two men then went to the east. Do you consider (see) that these two then acted in the best way? Were they capable men or not?

### Translation of Review Exercise III.

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This year on the 8th of the 3rd month, Mr. Yü washed his face, put on his clothes, came down and opened the door, to go out. When did he come down to go on his journey? Was it Wednesday or Friday? Was it in the morning or in the evening? It was neither on Wednesday nor Friday, it was Saturday morning some time after 8 o'clock. Did he take any money with him when he went out? He did. How much did he take? He took Tls. 7.80; \$10.00; 50 coppers, and some small silver coins. He also took a few garments, a long towel, a teapot, two small tea-cups, together with a foreign watch. Did you ask him where he was going? I did not ask him; I know nothing of his affairs. Why did he go on a journey? Some say that he wanted to see Mr. Chien; and others, that he did not go to see Mr. Chien, but went to see the man who opened the clock and watch shop: I don't know which one he went to see. When we reached the main street he said to me, Did you see that vegetable seller? I said, Yes. He said, You go and buy a few vegetables, that I may take with me. I accordingly went and bought six coppers' worth of vegetables and gave them to him; upon which he took out six coppers and repaid me. There was also a fishmonger there, but he did not tell me to go and buy fish. He should reach the clock and watch shop by 12 o'clock; when he arrives he will take a meal. I must now go and do likewise.



## Translation of Review Exercise IV.

Mr. Feng had two boys, the elder three years older than the younger. Both were studying at home. Last Wednesday, that is the 23rd of the 8th (Chinese) month, the father said to the elder one, Go to the money shop and change these \$2.00, change \$1.00 for coppers; \$1.00 for small silver. When you return home, I will give you 10 cents. Go quickly and come back without delay. When the boy heard this, he opened the front door, at 3.25 went out, and at 3.35 returned, and gave the money he had changed to his father. His father said, You have come back very quickly, no one is quicker than you. He also asked him, Whom and what did you see on the street? He said, I went west and saw a storyteller; not far from him there was a bootmaker, and besides a fishmonger and a seller of vegetables. I also saw a youngster of my acquaintance something over ten years old. He was going into a draper's store to buy some cloth, which afterward he would take home to his mother and ask her to make a garment for him.

On the 3rd of the 1st month of the following year, the father told them to wash their hands and faces, and put on their best clothes, and said to them, At 4 o'clock we three are going to the north of the city to see Mr. Yü. When the time came they all went. The elder boy took with him the money his father had given him; the younger also had some money given him by his mother. All in good time they arrived at Mr. Yü's house. The tables and chairs in his home were much better than those in their home; but this was of no consequence, they all had tea together, talked a good deal, and reached home some time past seven o'clock.



## Translation of Review Exercise V.

We twenty odd people are all foreigners, who have come from different countries. Some have come from the East, others from the West. When we left home father and mother, younger and older brothers all had a good cry; we also shed some tears.

At home there was a horse. A person said to me, How will it do to ride him to China? I said, It will never do; it is impossible.

Our countries are distant from here, and we cannot come on foot. Some come by boat; others half way by vehicle, half way by boat. What have we come to do? Each one is come on his own business. Some have come to sell foreign goods for the use of the Chinese; others have come to buy Chinese goods for the use of foreigners.

When we first arrived we couldn't speak half a sentence of 'Mandarin'; and could neither read nor write Chinese. A gentleman named Feng bought for each of us paper, a pen, a cake of ink, and a copy of "An Idiom a Lesson." This year between the 20th and 30th of the 3rd month I engaged Mr. Li to teach me, and I studied under him. Every morning when I had washed my hands and face, put on my clothes and shoes, I came down to breakfast. When I had finished Mr. Li came, and we two read a Lesson, and had some conversation. I asked him about things Chinese, and he asked me about foreign affairs. I asked him about the clock and watch shop, and also how much a tael changed for on that day, and how many small silver coins a dollar changed for. Each time he came I questioned him in this manner—to-day I asked about this, to-morrow about that, until in process of time we read to the 27th Lesson. That day was Saturday. Mr. Li invited me at three o'clock to go with him to his home to see his children, and I accordingly went with him.

When we came to the main street we went to the N. E. and soon reached a small street, and after a walk of more than half a li we reached the house. A small boy opened the door and I at once asked him how old he was: he said, Ten years. He too asked me my name, and I said it was Li, the same as his father's. He also

## Translation of Review Exercise V. (Con.)

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asked me how old I was this year, and I said very young, 26. He further asked whether China was the same as foreign countries. I said not very like, alike in some things, unlike in others. We sat on chairs and drank tea; this finished, the boy escorted us to the door and we returned. In the street we saw a coolie carrying some baggage. While crossing the street he struck his foot against something and in so doing ruined his shoe. I also saw a man over 40 years old standing at the door of a draper's store, whom I knew but hadn't courage to say anything to him.

When I first arrived I couldn't speak a sentence; but it is very different from that now. It is not yet the middle of the 5th month. Had I not engaged Mr. Li to teach me, and bought a copy of "An Idiom a Lesson," that I might study every day, I should have been unable to say much. In a month or two more I shall be able to speak freely in good 'Mandarin.'

## Reading Lesson I.

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This year during the 3rd month, a young man came to China from abroad. His name was Kao. He was not old, only 26. When he arrived he could not speak a sentence of Chinese, nor write one Chinese character. He had a friend who had been in China many years, and who engaged a Chinese teacher for him, named Li. This gentleman was 30 years of age, was a man of ability, of great learning, and was also exceedingly agreeable.

## Reading Lesson II.

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In the evening at 10 o'clock Mr. Kao went upstairs, took off his clothes and shoes, went to bed and slept the sleep of peace the night through. The following morning as soon as the sun was up, at 6 o'clock he awoke. He arose, washed his face, combed his hair, put on his clothes, and went downstairs to breakfast. What did he eat? He ate two small loaves, an egg, two cups of tea, and took besides a basin of rice gruel. By the time he had finished Mr. Li came in and enquired, Have you had your breakfast? He replied, Yes.

## Reading Lesson III.

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Mr. Li said to Mr. Kao, Let us go to the street and buy pencils, paper, and an ink slab. Why did he say this? Because he wanted Mr. Kao to read and write Chinese, and to be a good speaker of the language. Although Mr. Kao did not understand the words, he apprehended the meaning, so taking \$2.00 he accompanied Mr. Li to the street. In that street there were many large shops with extremely fine sign-boards. There were drapers' stores, rice shops, general stores, and also others, whose names are too numerous to be set down.



## Reading Lesson IV.

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The two walked slowly along. They first went to the money shop to get change: \$1.00 they exchanged for small silver coins, and \$1.00 for coppers. Then they went to the pen shop and bought four pens, one cake of ink, nine sheets of paper, and an ink slab. What did these cost? The pens cost 5 coppers each; the ink 12 coppers a cake; the paper 3 coppers a sheet; and the ink slab 25 coppers. How much does this amount to altogether? Let us reckon up and see. Twelve added to 20 makes 32, add 27 more and there are 59, add another 25 and it comes to 84; does it not?

## Reading Lesson V.

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The two came back and at once proceeded to the study. There were a table and four chairs there, and on the table two books. Mr. Li placed the things they had just bought on the table, and sat on a chair. He sat on this side of the table, and asked Mr. Kao to sit on the opposite side; the two thus sat facing each other. Just then the table boy brought a pot of tea and two cups, and asked them to drink some (tea). The teapot that he brought was red, the two teacups were white, and had flowers on them; they were Kiangsi ware. The leaves from which the tea was infused were also from Kiangsi—a Southern product.

## Reading Lesson VI.

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In something more than three months, Mr. Kao was able to talk some 'Mandarin'; this was because he was willing to put his heart into his studies. Mr. Li constantly took him out to see the different places inside and outside the city. One day he said to him, There is a restaurant in the north of the city called Wan-fuh Lou, suppose that to-morrow the two of us go there for a meal? Mr. Kao said, You are too kind, but I can only use a knife and fork, and am unable to use chopsticks. Mr. Li said, That doesn't matter; you will be expert after a single meal. From a child you have been accustomed to use a knife and fork, and I from childhood have been accustomed to use chopsticks, but that is quite immaterial. The proverb says, "The world over, there are no difficulties but will yield to the man who gives his mind to (overcoming them)."



## Reading Lesson VII.

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The next day at a quarter to ten o'clock, the two of them hired a couple of rickshaws, and went to the Wan-fuh Lou. Having paid off their rickshaws, they went upstairs to the third floor and took their meal. The waiter set on three basins of meat, and three of vegetables, all beautifully cooked. He also set on melon seeds, ground nuts, and enough bread to fully satisfy both of them. When they had finished their meal they settled the account, came downstairs and went on to the main street. Alas for Mr. Kao! on account of his inability to use chopsticks he only had half a meal—when he had finished he was still hungry. In all probability he will be able to make a good meal next time. The proverb says, "Raw the first time, ripe the second": this is so.

## Reading Lesson VIII.

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On reaching the main street they heard a band of musicians coming along blowing trumpets and beating drums. They looked up and saw a bridal chair go by, with a crowd of people following, all talking, and laughing—a regular hubbub. Mr. Li said to Mr. Kao, This is a wedding, the bride is going to her mother-in-law's home. May I ask if in the part you come from there are bridal chairs like this? Mr. Kao said, No, when the two parties are married, in the majority of cases they go in carriages to a place of worship, and the ceremony is performed there: their friends also go there to look on. Mr. Li further asked, Do the friends give any presents? Mr. Kao said, Yes, but it depends on whether the parties are rich or poor as to whether the presents are many or few, valuable or otherwise.

## Reading Lesson IX.

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After walking more than a li they came to a vacant piece of land called the Drill Ground. There were a few military officers there, and a squad of soldiers drilling, all in uniform, carrying rifles and wearing swords. In the centre of the Drill Ground there was a large cannon, and three quick-firing guns. Mr. Li said, Fifty years ago Chinese soldiers used bows and arrows, but do so no longer; all use guns and rifles. Let us be going, there is nothing here to look at. The two moved on and talked of war, why men injured and killed each other; why the people of this country looked on the people of that country as enemies, and not as brethren. After all they neither could guess why.

## Reading Lesson X.

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Wending their way southward, in time they came to the cross roads. On the West there was a large three-storied building. Mr. Kao asked Mr. Li, What building is this? He replied, This is the Post Office just completed. Will you be so good as to wait outside for a while; I want to go in and buy eight stamps and seven post cards. When I have bought them and come out, I shall stick stamps on these two letters and put them in the post box, and they will without fail be delivered to-morrow. Mr. Kao said, What if they are not delivered? Mr. Li said, I will ask the Post Office to look into the matter; if they cannot trace them there is no help for it, and that's the end of it. Next time I will spend a little more money and register; that's all.

## Reading Lesson XI.

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Opposite the Post Office was a hospital; by the side of it there was a dispensary, where, every morning the doctor held a clinic. The two went in and saw a good many sick folk. There were some whose eyes were diseased; others with something wrong with their feet; some had sores: there were also others afflicted with all manner of diseases. Besides these there were those who had been to the dispensary once, and this time had brought both bottle and prescription with a view to taking back more medicine: they were all truly pitiable. At the door there was a large tablet more than 10 feet long, and between 3 and 4 feet broad. On it was written, in four large gilt characters, A skilful hand brings back the Spring. It was presented to the hospital by one whose disease had been cured, as an expression of his good will.

## Reading Lesson XII.

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On Wednesday morning the two went to the railway station, bought two 2nd class tickets, boarded the train and went into the country. They left the train some miles from the city, and saw flower gardens, vegetable gardens, and various kinds of trees and grass. They also saw the country folk outside the villages ploughing and sowing. There were also water buffaloes, cows, horses, mules and donkeys there. The mules pulled the carts, the donkeys carried loads, and the mule driver had a whip in his hand. There at the flower garden they smelled the fragrance of the flowers. Mr. Kao said, If it were not that country folk ploughed and sowed and raised vegetables, we of the city would have nothing to eat and should all starve.

## Reading Lesson XIII.

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In the evening at 7.30 they boarded the train and returned to the city. On the train there was a man who asked Mr. Li his honourable name. He said, My insignificant name is Li. He also asked him where he lived. Mr. Li answered, My humble residence is Taiping Hsien. He asked him his age, to which Mr. Li replied 36. Mr. Kao was beside him listening, and taking notes with a lead pencil. Afterwards Mr. Li told him what to say when he met people. There is a proverb that says, "Nobody blames you for being too polite." This is so, but what if your vocabulary is insufficient for use? Hence, that we should learn more current expressions, is indispensable.

## Reading Lesson XIV.

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At midnight on the 9th of the month, there was a thief who tried to open Mr. Kao's front door, in order to go in and thief. A policeman suddenly caught sight of him, ran up cautiously, grabbed him and took him to the police station. The next day he was taken to the magistrate's office for trial, and was sentenced to be beaten fifty stripes, and condemned to prison for a month. If we take other peoples' property, we cannot avoid suffering. We must go to prison and be hungry and cold for lack of food and clothing—miserable from morning till night. If we were to speak in detail of the miseries endured, we could not tell all in one day.



## Reading Lesson XV.

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On one occasion Mr. Kao asked Mr. Li how many sons he had. He said, Four, all engaged in study. The youngest is in the Primary School ; the eldest is in College. One of the other two is in the Upper Primary School, and one in the High School. He added that they were all making good progress in their studies. All the teachers were pleased with them and praised them for putting their mind into their studies ; (and said) later on they will graduate without fail. Had these youngsters been born into the world a few years ago, they could not have studied according to present arrangements. They would all have had to repeat by heart the Four Books, and the Five Classics, and go to the prefectural city to be examined before they could obtain a degree.

## Reading Lesson XVI.

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On the 27th of the 12th month, just before the New Year, a man came from the Telegraph Office and delivered a telegram to Mr. Li. At first he did not know who sent it, but on opening it he knew at a glance it was from his elder brother, asking him whether he would go and spend the New Year with him. He at once sent a reply telegram saying that he was engaged and could not go ; but he would refer to it again in the 1st month of next year. Mr. Li's elder brother is six years older than he. He has been away from home many years, doing business as a grain dealer. He sells grain of all sorts, and has already become very wealthy, having some tens of acres of ground in the country, and considerable house property outside the city. He employs between ten and twenty assistants in the store, and passes his day with no anxiety as to food and clothing. He is also quite generous and constantly sends money home.



## Reading Lesson XVII.

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In the spring of the 3rd year of the Chinese Republic, from the *Ching-ming* festival on, the weather was wet. It was extremely hot during the three periods which make up summer; the autumn was very cool, and the winter bitterly cold: it snowed incessantly, and hail stones fell as large as a bean. When Mr. Kao went out he could not get on unless he wore a rain coat and carried an umbrella; without them he would get wet through. The weather cannot be the same in all the four seasons. Years ago, all Chinese students studied a book called the Trimetrical Classic. In it was a sentence which runs, "The four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter, revolve without intermission." The thought is that year by year, these four seasons succeed each other without the least irregularity—it is cool or hot at the proper season: this is just as it ought to be.

## Reading Lesson XVIII.

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Every one observes the 15th of the 8th month as a holiday. Mr. Li (on that day) brought his whole family to pay their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Kao. There were his father and mother, daughter, elder and younger sisters, and his younger brother, six in all. Mr. Kao gave them a warm welcome, made tea, and set on some cakes. They chatted for a considerable time then all made a move and returned home.

In China there are three principal 'Feasts' a year, viz., the 5th of the 5th month, 15th of the 8th month, and the New Year. On the occasion of each 'Festival,' shopkeepers settle accounts. I pay up what you lent me, and you repay what you borrowed from me. 'If any one has purchased goods from the shopkeeper on credit, he must settle up all accounts at 'Feast time.'

## Reading Lesson XIX.

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Every 1st and 15th of the month, a goodly number of women passed Mr. Kao's door on their way to the temple to burn incense. Mr. Li said, Let us also go to the temple and look round, what do you say to that? He said, Very well, and the two then went. Arriving at the temple they went in and saw a Buddhist priest chanting. There were people performing obeisance, and burning incense before the idols, (thus) seeking happiness. They did not recognize that idols are fashioned out of clay and wood, and that to seek (good) from them does not come up to seeking (good) from one's fellows. The sight of this makes one truly heartsick.

Buddhism came originally from India. The Buddhist priests who came first, all came riding on white horses; so the Emperor built a temple for them called the Temple of the White Horse. Whether it is still standing is more than I know.

## Reading Lesson XX.

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Not very far from Mr. Kao's house, merely separated from it by a single street, was a Christian place of worship. On the 6th of the present month, i.e., on Sunday, he took two friends with him to worship. On entering the main door they saw a large number of benches. At the north end of the church there was a pulpit, upon which was placed a copy of the Old Testament and a copy of the New Testament. A tablet hung on the left side, and another on the right. The Ten Commandments were written upon the left hand one; and the Lord's Prayer on the right hand one. The members of the church gradually came along, and took their seats in an orderly way, until the church was full. Seated to the full, it held more than 200 people.

The service was opened by the singing of a hymn, followed by the reading of a chapter of Scripture. The pastor engaged in prayer beseeching the Lord to bless them; then they all sang another hymn. The singing finished there was the collection; then the pastor expounded a text of Scripture to the congregation. At the conclusion of the service, the meeting dispersed, and each returned to his own home.



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